

Pt. 63, Subpt. G, Table 36

40 CFR Ch. I (7–1–12 Edition)

Item of equipment	Control requirement <sup>a</sup>
Trench .....	(a) TFSC; or (b) TFSC with a vent to either a process, or to a fuel gas system, or to a control device meeting the requirements of § 63.139(c); or (c) If the item is vented to the atmosphere, use a TFSC with a properly operating water seal at the entrance or exit to the item to restrict ventilation in the collection system. The vent pipe shall be at least 90 cm in length and not exceeding 10.2 cm in nominal inside diameter.
Pipe .....	Each pipe shall have no visible gaps in joints, seals, or other emission interfaces.
Oil/Water separator .....	(a) Equip with a fixed roof and route vapors to a process or to a fuel gas system, or equip with a closed vent system that routes vapors to a control device meeting the requirements of § 63.139(c); or (b) Equip with a floating roof that meets the equipment specifications of § 60.693 (a)(1)(i), (a)(1)(ii), (a)(2), (a)(3), and (a)(4).
Tank <sup>c</sup> .....	Maintain a fixed roof. <sup>d</sup> If the tank is sparged <sup>e</sup> or used for heating or treating by means of an exothermic reaction, a fixed roof and a system shall be maintained that routes the organic hazardous air pollutants vapors to other process equipment or a fuel gas system, or a closed vent system that routes vapors to a control device that meets the requirements of 40 CFR § 63.119 (e)(1) or (e)(2).

<sup>a</sup> Where a tightly fitting solid cover is required, it shall be maintained with no visible gaps or openings, except during periods of sampling, inspection, or maintenance.

<sup>b</sup> Manhole includes sumps and other points of access to a conveyance system.

<sup>c</sup> Applies to tanks with capacities of 38 m<sup>3</sup> or greater.

<sup>d</sup> A fixed roof may have openings necessary for proper venting of the tank, such as pressure/vacuum vent, j-pipe vent.

<sup>e</sup> The liquid in the tank is agitated by injecting compressed air or gas.

TABLE 36 TO SUBPART G OF PART 63—COMPOUND LISTS USED FOR COMPLIANCE DEMONSTRATIONS FOR ENHANCED BIOLOGICAL TREATMENT PROCESSES (SEE § 63.145(h))

List 1	List 2
Acetonitrile .....	Acetaldehyde.
Acetophenone .....	Acrolein.
Acrylonitrile .....	Allyl Chloride.
Biphenyl .....	Benzene.
Chlorobenzene .....	Benzyl Chloride,
Dichloroethyl Ether .....	Bromoform.
Diethyl Sulfate .....	Bromomethane.
Dimethyl Sulfate .....	Butadiene 1,3.
Dimethyl Hydrazine 1,1 .....	Carbon Disulfide.
Dinitrophenol 2,4 .....	Carbon Tetrachloride
Dinitrotoluene 2,4 .....	Chloroethane (ethyl chloride).
Dioxane 1,4 .....	Chloroform.
Ethylene Glycol Monobutyl .....	Chloroprene.
Ether Acetate .....	
Ethylene Glycol Monomethyl .....	Cumene (isopropylbenzene).
Ether Acetate .....	
Ethylene Glycol Dimethyl Ether .....	Dibromoethane 1,2.
Hexachlorobenzene .....	Dichlorobenzene 1,4.
Isophorone .....	Dichloroethane 1,2.
Methanol .....	Dichloroethane 1,1 (ethylidene dichloride).
Methyl Methacrylate .....	Dichloroethene 1,1 (vinylidene chloride).
Nitrobenzene .....	Dichloropropane 1,2.
Toluidine .....	Dichloropropene 1,3.
Trichlorobenzene 1,2,4. ....	Dimethylaniline N,N.
Trichlorophenol 2,4,6 .....	Epichlorohydrin.
Triethylamine .....	Ethyl Acrylate.
	Ethylbenzene.
	Ethylene Oxide.
	Ethylene Dibromide.
	Hexachlorobutadiene.
	Hexachloroethane.
	Hexane-n.
	Methyl Isobutyl Ketone.
	Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether.
	Methyl Chloride.
	Methylene Chloride (dichloromethane).
	Naphthalene.
	Nitropropane 2
	Phosgene.
	Propionaldehyde.
	Propylene Oxide.
	Styrene.
	Tetrachloroethane 1,1,2,2.

List 1	List 2
	TolueneTrichloroethane 1,1,1 (methyl chloroform). Trichloroethane 1,1,2. Trichloroethylene. Trimethylpentane 2,2,4. Vinyl Chloride. Vinyl Acetate. Xylene-m. Xylene-o. Xylene-p.

[59 FR 19468, Apr. 22, 1994, as amended at 71 FR 76615, Dec. 21, 2006]

TABLE 37 TO SUBPART G OF PART 63—DEFAULT BIORATES FOR LIST 1 COMPOUNDS

Compound name	Biorate, K1 L/g MLVSS-hr
Acetonitrile .....	0.100
Acetophenone .....	0.538
Acrylonitrile .....	0.750
Biphenyl .....	5.643
Chlorobenzene .....	10.000
Dichloroethyl ether .....	0.246
Diethyl sulfate .....	0.105
Dimethyl hydrazine(1,1) .....	0.227
DiMethyl sulfate .....	0.178
Dinitrophenol 2,4 .....	0.620
Dinitrotoluene(2,4) .....	0.784
Dioxane(1,4) .....	0.393
Ethylene glycol dimethyl ether .....	0.364
Ethylene glycol monomethyl ether acetate .....	0.159
Ethylene glycol monobutyl ether acetate .....	0.496
Hexachlorobenzene .....	16.179
ISophorone .....	0.598
Methanol .....	0.200
Methyl methacrylate .....	4.300
Nitrobenzene .....	2.300
Toluidine (-O) .....	0.859
Trichlorobenzene 1,2,4 .....	4.393
Trichlorophenol 2,4,5 .....	4.477
Triethylamine .....	1.064

FIGURE 1 TO SUBPART G OF PART 63—  
DEFINITIONS OF TERMS USED IN  
WASTEWATER EQUATIONS

*Main Terms*

AMR=Actual mass removal of Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds achieved by treatment process or a series of treatment processes, kg/hr.

C=Concentration of Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds in wastewater, ppmw.

CG=Concentration of TOC (minus methane and ethane) or total organic hazardous air pollutants, in vented gas stream, dry basis, ppmv.

CG<sub>c</sub>=Concentration of TOC or organic hazardous air pollutants corrected to 3-percent oxygen, in vented gas stream, dry basis, ppmv.

CGS=Concentration of sample compounds in vented gas stream, dry basis, ppmv.

E=Removal or destruction efficiency, percent.

F<sub>bio</sub>=Site-specific fraction of Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds biodegraded, unitless.

f<sub>bio</sub>=Site-specific fraction of an individual Table 8 or Table 9 compound biodegraded, unitless.

F<sub>m</sub>=Compound-specific fraction measured factor, unitless (listed in table 34).

Fr=Fraction removal value for Table 8 and/or Table 9 compounds, unitless (listed in Table 9).

Fr<sub>avg</sub>=Flow-weighted average of the Fr values.

i=Identifier for a compound.

j=Identifier for a sample.

k=Identifier for a run.

K<sub>2</sub>=Constant, 41.57 \* 10<sup>-9</sup>, (ppm)<sup>-1</sup> (gram-mole per standard m<sup>3</sup>) (kg/g), where standard temperature (gram-mole per standard m<sup>3</sup>) is 20 °C.

m=Number of samples.

M=Mass, kg.

MW=Molecular weight, kg/kg-mole.

n=Number of compounds.

p=Number of runs.